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General

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

[Released to the press by the White House March 15]

This dinner of the White House Correspondents' Association is unique. It is the first one at which I have made a speech in all these eight years. It differs from the press conferences that you and I hold twice a week. You cannot ask me any questions; and everything I have to say is word for word "on the record".

For eight years you and I have been helping each other. I have been trying to keep you informed of the news of Washington and of the Nation and of the world from the point of view of the Presidency. You, more than you realize it, have been giving me a great deal of information about what the people of this country are thinking.

In our press conferences, as at this dinner tonight, we include reporters representing papers and news agencies of many other lands. To most of them it is a matter of constant amazement that press conferences such as ours can exist in any nation in the world.

That is especially true in those lands where freedoms do not exist—where the purposes of our democracy and the characteristics of our country and of our people have been seriously distorted.

Such misunderstandings are not new. I remember that in the early days of the first World War the German Government received solemn assurances from their representatives in the United States that the people of America were

disunited; that they cared more for peace at any price than for the preservation of ideals and freedom; that there would even be riots and revolutions in the United States if this Nation ever asserted its own interests.

Let not dictators of Europe and Asia doubt our unanimity now.

Before the present war broke out on September 1, 1939, I was more worried about the future than many people—most people. The record shows I was not worried enough.

That, however, is water over the dam. Do not let us waste time reviewing the past or fixing or dodging the blame for it. History cannot be rewritten by wishful thinking. We, the American people, are writing new history today.

The big news story of this week is this: The world has been told that we, as a united nation, realize the danger which confronts us—and that to meet that danger our democracy has gone into action.

We know that although Prussian autocracy was bad enough, Naziism is far worse.

Nazi forces are not seeking mere modifications in colonial maps or in minor European boundaries. They openly seek the destruction of all elective systems of government on every continent—including our own; they seek to establish systems of government based on the regimentation of all human beings by a handful of individual rulers who have seized power by force.

These men and their hypnotized followers call this a new order. It is not new. It is not order. For order among nations presupposes some-

¹ Delivered at the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents' Association, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1941.

thing enduring—some system of justice under which individuals, over a long period of time, are willing to live. Humanity will never permanently accept a system imposed by conquest and based on slavery.

These modern tyrants find it necessary to their plans to eliminate all democracies—eliminate them one by one. The nations of Europe, and indeed we ourselves, did not appreciate that purpose. We do now. The process of the elimination of the European nations proceeded according to plan through 1939 and 1940, until the schedule was shot to pieces by the unbeatable defenders of Britain.

The enemies of democracy were wrong in their calculations for a very simple reason. They were wrong because they believed that democracy could not adjust itself to the terrible reality of a world at war.

They believed that democracy, because of its profound respect for the rights of men, would never arm itself to fight.

They believed that democracy, because of its will to live at peace with its neighbors, could not mobilize its energies even in its own defense.

They know now that democracy can still remain democracy, and speak, and reach conclusions, and arm itself adequately for defense.

From the bureaus of propaganda of the Axis powers came the confident prophecy that the conquest of our country would be "an inside job"—a job accomplished not by overpowering invasion from without, but by disrupting confusion and disunion and moral disintegration from within.

Those who believed that knew little of our history. America is not a country which can be confounded by the appeasers, the defeatists, the backstairs manufacturers of panic. It is a country which talks out its problems in the open, where any man can hear them.

We have just now engaged in a great debate. It was not limited to the halls of Congress. It was argued in every newspaper, on every wave length—over every cracker barrel in the land. It was finally settled and decided by the American people themselves.

The decisions of our democracy may be slowly arrived at. But when that decision is made, it is proclaimed not with the voice of any one man but with the voice of 130 millions. It is binding on all of us. And the world is no longer left in doubt.

This decision is the end of any attempts at appeasement in our land; the end of urging us to get along with the dictators; the end of compromise with tyranny and the forces of oppression.

The urgency is *now*.

We believe firmly that when our production output is in full swing, the democracies of the world will be able to prove that dictatorships cannot win.

But, now, the time element is of supreme importance. Every plane, every other instrument of war, old and new, which we can spare now, we will send overseas. That is commonsense strategy.

The great task of this day, the deep duty which rests upon us is to move products from the assembly lines of our factories to the battle lines of democracy—Now!

We can have speed and effectiveness if we maintain our existing unity. We do not have and never will have the false unity of a people browbeaten by threats and misled by propaganda. Ours is a unity which is possible only among free men and women who recognize the truth and face reality with intelligence and courage.

Today, at last, ours is not a partial effort. It is a total effort and that is the only way to guarantee ultimate safety.

Beginning a year ago, we started the erection of hundreds of plants and we started the training of millions of men.

Then, at the moment the aid-to-democracies bill was passed we were ready to recommend the seven-billion-dollar appropriation on the basis of capacity production as now planned.

The articles themselves cover the whole range of munitions of war and of the facilities for transporting them.

The aid-to-democracies bill was agreed to by both Houses of the Congress last Tuesday afternoon. I signed it one half hour later. Five minutes later I approved a list of articles for immediate shipment. Many of them are on their way. On Wednesday, I recommended an appropriation for new material to the extent of seven billion dollars; and the Congress is making patriotic speed in making the appropriation available.

Here in Washington, we are thinking in terms of speed, and speed now. And I hope that that watchword will find its way into every home in the Nation.

We shall have to make sacrifices—every one of us. The final extent of those sacrifices will depend upon the speed with which we act Now!

I must tell you tonight in plain language what this undertaking means to you—to your daily life.

Whether you are in the armed services; whether you are a steel worker or a stevedore; a machinist or a housewife; a farmer or a banker; a storekeeper or a manufacturer—to all of you it will mean sacrifice in behalf of country and your liberties. You will feel the impact of this gigantic effort in your daily lives. You will feel it in a way which will cause many inconveniences.

You will have to be content with lower profits from business because obviously your taxes will be higher.

You will have to work longer at your bench or your plow or your machine.

Let me make it clear that the Nation is calling for the sacrifice of some privileges but not for the sacrifice of fundamental rights. Most of us will do that willingly. That kind of sacrifice is for the common national protection and welfare; for our defense against the most ruthless brutality in history; for the ultimate victory of a way of life now so violently menaced.

A half-hearted effort on our part will lead to failure. This is no part-time job. The concepts of "business as usual" and "normalcy" must be forgotten until the task is finished. This is an all-out effort—nothing short of all-out effort will win.

We are now dedicated, from here on, to a constantly increasing tempo of production—a production greater than we now know or have ever known before—a production that does not stop and should not pause.

And so, tonight, I am appealing to the heart and to the mind of every man and every woman within our borders who loves liberty. I ask you to consider the needs of our Nation at this hour and to put aside all personal differences until our victory is won.

The light of democracy must be kept burning. To the perpetuation of this light, each must do his own share. The single effort of one individual may seem very small. But there are 130 million individuals over here. There are many more millions in Britain and elsewhere bravely shielding the great flame of democracy from the blackout of barbarism. It is not enough for us merely to trim the wick or polish the glass. The time has come when we must provide the fuel in ever-increasing amounts to keep the flame alight.

There will be no divisions of party or section or race or nationality or religion. There is not one among us who does not have a stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are now engaged.

A few weeks ago I spoke of four freedoms—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want, freedom from fear. They are the ultimate stake. They may not be immediately attainable throughout the world but humanity does move toward those ideals through democratic processes. If we fail—if democracy is superseded by slavery—then those four freedoms or even the mention of them will become forbidden things. Centuries will pass before they can be revived.

By winning now, we strengthen their meaning, we increase the stature of mankind and the dignity of human life.

There is a vast difference between the word "loyalty" and the word "obedience". Obedience can be obtained and enforced in a dictatorship by the use of threat and extortion or it can be obtained by a failure on the part of government to tell the truth to its citizens.

Loyalty is different. It springs from the mind that is given the facts, that retains ancient ideals and proceeds without coercion to give support to its own government.

That is true in England and in Greece and in China and in the United States today. And in many other countries millions of men and women are praying for the return of a day when they can give that kind of loyalty.

Loyalty cannot be bought. Dollars alone will not win this war. Let us not delude ourselves as to that.

Today, nearly a million and a half American citizens are hard at work in our armed forces. The spirit and the determination of these men of our Army and Navy are worthy of the highest traditions of our country. No better men ever served under Washington, or John Paul Jones, or Grant, or Lee, or Pershing. That is a boast, I admit—but it is not an idle one.

Upon the national will to sacrifice and to work depends the output of our industry and our agriculture.

Upon that will depends the survival of the vital bridge across the ocean—the bridge of ships which carry the arms and food for those who are fighting the good fight.

Upon that will depends our ability to aid other nations which may determine to offer resistance.

Upon that will may depend practical assistance to people now living in nations which have been overrun, should they find the opportunity to strike back in an effort to regain their liberties.

This will of the American people will not be frustrated either by threats from powerful enemies abroad or by small, selfish groups or individuals at home.

The determination of America must not be obstructed by war profiteering.

It must not be obstructed by unnecessary strikes of workers, by short-sighted management, or by deliberate sabotage.

For, unless we win, there will be no freedom for either management or labor.

Wise labor leaders and wise business managers will realize how necessary it is to their

own existence to make common sacrifice for this great common cause.

There is no longer the slightest question or doubt that the American people recognize the extreme seriousness of the present situation. That is why they have demanded, and got, a policy of unqualified, immediate, all-out aid for Britain, Greece, China, and for all the governments in exile whose homelands are temporarily occupied by the aggressors.

From now on that aid will be increased—and yet again increased—until total victory has been won.

The British are stronger than ever in the magnificent morale which has enabled them to endure all the dark days and the shattered nights of the past 10 months. They have the full support and help of Canada, and the other dominions, of the rest of their Empire, and non-British people throughout the world who still think in terms of the great freedoms.

The British people are braced for invasion whenever the attempt may come—tomorrow—next week—next month.

In this historic crisis, Britain is blessed with a brilliant and great leader in Winston Churchill. But, no one knows better than Mr. Churchill himself, that it is not alone his stirring words and valiant deeds which give the British their superb morale. The essence of that morale is in the masses of plain people who are completely clear in their minds about the one essential fact—that they would rather die as free men than live as slaves.

These plain people—civilians as well as soldiers and sailors and airmen—women and girls as well as men and boys—are fighting in the front line of civilization, and they are holding that line with a fortitude which will forever be the pride and the inspiration of all free men on every continent and on every island of the sea.

The British people and their Grecian allies need ships. From America, they will get ships. They need planes. From America, they will get planes.

They need food. From America, they will get food.

They need tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds. From America, they will get tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds.

China likewise expresses the magnificent will of millions of plain people to resist the dismemberment of their Nation. China, through the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, asks our help. America has said that China shall have our help.

Our country is going to be what our people have proclaimed it must be—the arsenal of democracy.

Our country is going to play its full part.

And when dictatorships disintegrate—and pray God that will be sooner than any of us now dares to hope—then our country must continue to play its great part in the period of world reconstruction.

We believe that the rallying cry of the dictators, their boasting about a master-race, will prove to be pure stuff and nonsense. There never has been, there isn't now, and there never

will be, any race of people fit to serve as masters over their fellowmen.

The world has no use for any nation which, because of size or because of military might, asserts the right to goose-step to world power over other nations or other races. We believe that any nationality, no matter how small, has the inherent right to its own nationhood.

We believe that the men and women of such nations, no matter what size, can, through the processes of peace, serve themselves and serve the world by protecting the common man's security; improve the standards of healthful living; provide markets for manufacture and for agriculture. Through that kind of peaceful service every nation can increase its happiness, banish the terrors of war, and abandon man's inhumanity to man.

Never, in all our history, have Americans faced a job so well worthwhile. May it be said of us in the days to come that our children and our children's children rise up and call us blessed.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE RELIEF ACTIVITIES

[Released to the press by the White House March 13]

The President addressed identic letters on March 13 to Messrs. Joseph E. Davies, Washington, D. C.; Charles P. Taft, Assistant Coordinator, Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President, Carnegie Corporation, New York City, asking them to serve as a committee of three, with Mr. Davies acting as chairman, for the purpose of studying and recommending methods of dealing with the raising of funds in the United States by private relief activities, etc.

The President transmitted to Messrs. Davies, Taft, and Keppel copies of a letter he received under date of March 3, 1941, from the Secretary of State. Mr. Hull, in his letter to the President, suggested that the President appoint a

committee of three "who are well informed on matters of local welfare, and foreign relief, and the needs for national defense".

In his letter to Messrs. Davies, Taft, and Keppel the President said:

"I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have received from the Secretary of State with regard to certain problems existing in the field of foreign relief. I would be grateful if you would be good enough to serve on a committee of three I would like to appoint for the purpose of making a thorough canvass of this situation and making recommendations with regard to the best methods of dealing with the problems which have arisen therein.

"It would be appreciated if the committee would arrange to meet in Washington at an early date, at which time I will be glad to put

at its disposal such information on the subject as may be available.

"Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

The following is the text of the letter written by Secretary Hull to the President on March third:

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"Problems have arisen with regard to the raising of funds for private relief activities which I should lay before you, together with a suggestion for procedure which may aid in their solution.

"The human suffering which has been caused by the conflicts raging in other portions of the world has called forth the humanitarian efforts of the American people. At the same time needs at home have continued, as they have in the past, to inspire similar efforts to relieve human need in this country. It seems likely that these efforts will be increased by the natural concern of our people to provide in every way for the young men who have been called for military training. In the field of foreign relief about three hundred organizations, most of them of a temporary nature, are now registered with the Department of State in order that they may solicit and collect contributions.² Here at home local private welfare agencies are continuing their efforts and must continue to rely on public support. We are also informed that some of our people are planning to launch campaigns to finance activities in areas adjacent to military camps established under the Selective Service Act. All of these efforts are inspired by the finest human instincts, but there is growing danger that they may be frustrated if they are conducted without regard to one another and without proper coordination.

"In the field of foreign relief many agencies are now raising funds without full knowledge of the relief resources already at hand, the needs which actually require relief, or the shipping available for the transportation of relief materials. American aid is being extended to Great

Britain, China, Greece, Finland, Spain and many other countries affected by the conflict through the American Red Cross and also through other organizations. While the need for greater coordination exists with regard to all of these undertakings, it is particularly apparent in British relief where the problem of obtaining shipping space for the transportation of relief materials is already serious and requires discriminating knowledge as to the needs existing and as to the most effective method of meeting them. Here it is particularly important that funds should not be solicited for categories of relief which have not been requested, or approved, or for which shipping space is not available. Moreover, in other countries of Europe, economic and military controls as well as limitations upon transportation and communication facilities make effective relief operation impracticable at the present time.

"In relief, both at home and abroad, it is advisable that the efforts of all the relief organizations be considered in their relation to the program of the American Red Cross, which, as you indicated in your statement of October 12, 1939,³ holds both under the laws of the United States and under International Agreements an official status and bears definite responsibilities both in domestic and foreign relief and particularly in relation to our armed forces.

"My suggestion, therefore, would be that you appoint a committee of three men who are well informed on matters of local welfare, and foreign relief, and the needs for national defense. This committee might very well examine the entire problem and make recommendations as to what steps might be taken to preserve local and essential welfare services, and to maintain a balance between the facilities and resources available for foreign war relief with particular regard to the financing of new welfare activities in connection with national defense measures.

"Faithfully yours,

CORDELL HULL"

² See the *Bulletin* of March 8, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 80), pp. 251-264.

³ See the *Bulletin* of October 21, 1939 (vol. I, no. 17), p. 404.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press March 15]

The President on March 15 signed an Executive order setting forth regulations governing the exportation of models, designs, specifications, etc., designated in his Proclamation 2465 of March 4, 1941,⁴ issued pursuant to section 6 of the Export Control Act, approved July 2, 1940.

The text of the Executive order follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN PROCLAMATION NO. 2465 OF MARCH 4, 1941, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense" (54 Stat. 712, 714), I hereby prescribe the following regulations governing the exportation of articles and materials designated in Proclamation No. 2465 of March 4, 1941, issued pursuant to the said section 6:

1. The Administrator of Export Control shall, under my direction, determine the forms of the articles and materials designated in the above-mentioned proclamation; and the Administrator may from time to time make such additions to or deletions from the lists of forms as may be necessary in the interest of national defense.

2. The Administrator of Export Control shall cause such lists of forms to be published in the *Federal Register*. Such publication shall constitute notice to the public that, after the effective date therein stated, none of the forms listed shall be exported unless and until a license authorizing such exportation shall have

been issued by the Administrator of Export Control.

3. The forms for application for export licenses shall be prescribed by the Administrator of Export Control: *Provided*, That such applications shall be required to contain adequate descriptions of the articles and materials to be exported, including type and model descriptions, if applicable.

4. The Administrator of Export Control shall issue export licenses to authorize proposed shipments of the said articles and materials to applicants who shall have made application on the prescribed form, unless the Administrator of Export Control, under my direction, shall have determined that the proposed exportation would be detrimental to the interests of the national defense.

5. The country designated on the application for license as the country of destination shall in each case be the country of ultimate destination. If the articles and materials to be exported are consigned to one country with the knowledge that they are intended for transshipment thence to another country, the latter country shall be named as the country of destination.

6. Export licenses are not transferable and are subject to revocation without notice. If not revoked, licenses are valid for one year from the date of issuance.

7. The original license must be presented, prior to exportation, to the collector of customs at the port through which the shipment authorized to be exported is being made. If shipment is made by mail, the license must be presented to the postmaster at the post office at which the parcel is mailed, except that the Administrator of Export Control may authorize the mailing of the parcel without formal presentation of the license.

8. No alterations may be made in export licenses which have been issued by the Administrator of Export Control except by the Administrator or by collectors of customs or postmasters acting under the specific instructions of the Administrator.

⁴ See the *Bulletin* of March 8, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 89), pp. 245-246.

9. Export licenses which have been revoked or which have expired must be returned immediately to the Administrator of Export Control.

10. Except as may be prohibited by law, the Administrator of Export Control may issue general licenses authorizing the exportation to all or certain areas or destinations of any of the above-mentioned articles and materials, and any of the forms thereof, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

11. Paragraphs 3 and 7 shall not apply to the general licenses herein authorized.

12. These regulations shall be effective April 15, 1941.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 15, 1941.

[No. 8713]

[Released to the press March 15]

Under section 6 of Public 703 [Export Control Act], approved July 2, 1940, the President is authorized to prohibit or curtail the exportation of articles and materials considered necessary in the interests of national defense. Pursuant to these provisions of law, the President on March 15 signed an Executive order setting forth regulations which shall be effective April 15, 1941 and which shall, on the effective date thereof, supersede the regulations heretofore prescribed by the President governing the exportation of the articles and materials named in proclamations issued pursuant to section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940; except that they shall not supersede the regulations governing the exportation of articles and materials designated in Proclamation 2465⁵ of March 4, 1941.

The text of the Executive order follows:

⁵ See *ibid.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PREScribing REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense" (54 Stat. 712, 714), I hereby prescribe the following regulations governing the exportation of articles and materials designated in proclamations issued, or which may hereafter be issued, pursuant to the said section 6; except that these regulations shall not apply to the articles and materials designated in Proclamation No. 2465 of March 4, 1941, or proclamations amendatory thereof:

1. The Administrator of Export Control shall, under my direction, determine the forms, conversions, and derivatives of the articles and materials the exportation of which has been prohibited or curtailed pursuant to section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940; and the Administrator may from time to time make such additions to or deletions from the lists of forms, conversions, and derivatives as may be necessary in the interest of national defense.

2. The Administrator of Export Control shall cause such lists of forms, conversions, and derivatives to be published in the *Federal Register*. Such publication shall constitute notice to the public that, after the effective date therein stated, none of the forms, conversions, and derivatives listed shall be exported unless and until a license authorizing such exportation shall have been issued by the Secretary of State.

3. The forms for application for export licenses shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That such applications shall be required to contain adequate descriptions of the articles and materials to be exported, including type and model descriptions, if applicable.

4. The Secretary of State shall issue export licenses to authorize proposed shipments of the said articles and materials, and forms, conversions, and derivatives thereof, to applicants who shall have made application on the prescribed form, unless the Administrator of Export Control, under my direction, shall have determined that the proposed exportation would be detrimental to the interests of the national defense.

5. Regulations contained in the document entitled *International Traffic in Arms* (7th ed., 1939), Department of State publication 1407, shall continue to govern the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, and tin-plate scrap, except that export licenses shall not be issued when in any case it shall have been determined by the Administrator of Export Control, under my direction, that the proposed shipment would be contrary to the interest of the national defense.

6. The country designated on the application for license as the country of destination shall in each case be the country of ultimate destination. If the goods to be exported are consigned to one country with the knowledge that they are intended for transshipment thence to another country, the latter country shall be named as the country of destination.

7. Export licenses are not transferable and are subject to revocation without notice. If not revoked, licenses are valid for one year from the date of issuance.

8. The original license must be presented, prior to exportation, to the collector of customs at the port through which the shipment authorized to be exported is being made. If shipment is made by parcel post, the license must be presented to the postmaster at the post office at which the parcel is mailed.

9. No alterations may be made in export licenses which have been issued by the Secretary of State except by the Department of State or by collectors of customs or postmasters acting under the specific instructions of the Department of State.

10. Export licenses which have been revoked or which have expired must be returned immediately to the Secretary of State.

11. Articles and materials entering or leaving a port of the United States in transit through the territory of the United States to a foreign country shall not be considered as imported or exported for the purpose of these regulations.

12. Except as may be prohibited by the Neutrality Act of 1939 (54 Stat. 4), the Secretary of State may issue general licenses authorizing the exportation to all or certain areas or destinations of any of the articles and materials named in proclamations issued pursuant to section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940, and any of the forms, conversions, and derivatives thereof, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the President and such specific directives as may from time to time be communicated to the Secretary of State through the Administrator of Export Control.

13. Paragraphs 3 and 8 shall not apply to the general licenses herein authorized.

14. These regulations shall be effective April 15, 1941, and shall on the effective date supersede the regulations heretofore prescribed by the President governing the exportation of the articles and materials named in proclamations issued pursuant to section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940; except that they shall not supersede the regulations governing the exportation of articles and materials designated in Proclamation 2465 of March 4, 1941.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 15, 1941.

[No. 8712]

The following circular letter was sent by the Secretary of State March 10, 1941, to all collectors of customs:

"Reference is made to previous circular air mail letters in regard to the interpretation of the regulations issued pursuant to section 6 of

the Export Control Act, approved on July 2, 1940.

"Pending further instructions, no license will be required for the exportation of the following iron and steel manufactured articles and materials:

"Anchors.

Anvils, not parts of machines requiring licenses.

Aprons.

Automotive Wheels.

Auto Wheels and Discs.

Axles, locomotive.

Barrel hoop steel or iron, cut to length with rounded ends, but not punched or otherwise fabricated, if shipped with requisite number of shooks for assembly into barrels.

Bars or tubes, if parts of and shipped with chain link fence, complete or knock down.

Belt lacing.

Belt link conveyors.

Boat spikes.

Bolts.

Brads.

Bright Wire Goods—Screw eyes and hooks, etc.

Card Clothing.

Cast Iron Sash Weights if parts of and shipped with complete windows.

Cement Coated Nails.

Chains.

Chain Link Fence.

Ceilings (fabricated sheet).

Clamps, Pipe Joint.

Clips, Malleable iron, not machined.

Concrete Reinforcement Mesh.

Downspouts (usually galvanized).

Elevator Fronts.

Expansion Joints used in asphalt road making.

Fair Rail Anchor.

Fence Gates.

Flexible Metal Hose.

Forged Compromise Angle Joints (Railway Track Accessories).

Forged Tee Rail Braces (Railway Track Accessories).

Formed Wire.

Galvanized Corrugated Culverts.

Galvanized Kettles.

Grizzly Bars.

Gutters (usually galvanized).

Hardware Cloth.

Horseshoe Nails.

Insect Screen.

Iron Lungs.

Lock Washers.

Locomotive Wheels.

Morison Furnaces.

Nails.

Nuts.

Napper Clothing.

Ornamental Work.

Perforated Grills—perforated throughout (not scrap).

Perforated Plates—perforated throughout (not scrap).

Perforated Sheets—perforated throughout (not scrap).

Perforated Sheets or plates—perforated throughout (not scrap).

Perforated Strips—perforated throughout (not scrap).

Pipe Saddle.

Pipe Fittings.

Bends.

Cast Iron Fittings for cast iron pressure pipes.

Cast Iron Fittings for cast iron soil pipes.

Duriron.

Ells.

Expansion Joints.

Forged Steel Flanges.

Forged Steel Pipe Fittings.

Laterals, Cast.

Malleable Iron Screwed.

Nipples.

Reducers.

Tees.

Unions.

Valves, iron or steel.

All other pipe fittings, whether iron or steel.

Poultry Netting.

Rail Braces.

Railroad Clips, machined.

Railroad Car Parts

Assembled car couplers and parts such as coupler heads, coupler sockets, coupler links, coupler pins, coupler yokes, coupler follower plates and coupler knuckles.

Assembled Brake Beams and parts such as tension rods, brake beam struts or fulcrums, brake heads, brake shoes, and brake shoe keys.

Brake Parts such as hand wheels, brake masts, brake triangles and brackets, brake rods and jaws, brake levers, brake hangers, brake struts, brake ratchets and pawls.

Car trucks and parts such as truck bolsters, truck sides, frames, truck arch bars, truck columns, column guides, bolster beam separators, truck side bearings, truck and body center bearings, journal wedges, journal boxes and journal box lids.

Car under frames, end walls, side walls, partitions, doors, door hinges, door rollers, door latches, stake pockets, striking plates, draft lugs, buffers, sill steps, and hand holds.

Railway Cars and Parts, assembled or unassembled (except tanks for installation on cars, whether installed or not).

Ridge Roll (usually galvanized).

Rivets.

Road Guard.

Shingles (fabricated ferrous sheet).

Screws.

Screw Spikes (not railroad).

Spanish Tile (fabricated ferrous sheet).

Sheet Metal Work (usually galvanized).

Stampings.

Steel Cooperage Hoops, finished.

Steel Discs.

Steel Grinding Balls, Machined or Not.

Staples.

Steel Sash.

Steel Windows.

Storage Tank Appurtenances, if shipped separately.

Switch Rods.

Tacks.

Thumbtacks.

Tires, Locomotive and Railway Car.

Trays, galvanized iron or steel.

Tubular Steel Poles.

Valves.

Washers.

Water Tanks (of 10 gallon capacity or less).

Welded Fabric.

Wheels, Locomotive.

Wire Cloth.

Wire Fabric.

Wire Mesh.

Wire Netting.

Woven Wire Screen Cloth of Iron or Steel.

Fencing and Gates (except woven wire fencing)."

American Republics

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION: URUGUAYAN AND PARAGUAYAN COUNCILS

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, has announced the membership of the Uruguayan and Paraguayan National Councils, the third and fourth of 21 councils being established by the Inter-American Development Commission in its program for the stimulation of trade among the American republics. Mr. Rockefeller is Chairman of the Development Commission.

Fermin Silveira Zorzi, General Manager of the Banco de la Republica, is Chairman of the Uruguayan Council. The other members are:

Jose Brunet, President of the Chamber of Commerce, *vice chairman*

Jacobo Varela, former Minister to the United States

Ramon Alvarez Lista, President of the Chamber of Industries

Ricardo Cosio, well-known businessman

Juan F. Yriart, formerly Attaché of the Uruguayan Legation in Great Britain, now in the Foreign Office, *secretary*

The Paraguayan Council is headed by Oscar Perez Uribe, President of the Centro de Importadores and a leading Paraguayan businessman. The other members include:

Ladislao Z. Vaccaro, President of the Union Industrial Paraguaya and member of the board of the Banco Agricola, *vice chairman*

Emigdio Arza, President of the Asociación Rural Paraguaya

Manuel Ferreira, a leading Paraguayan merchant

Francisco Ferrario, of the exporting firm of Ferrario and Co.

Julio J. Bajac, Director de Comercio Internacional del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, *secretary*

Arrangements for establishment of the Paraguayan Council were completed in Asunción, where an initial meeting has been held. Similar councils composed of outstanding business, professional, and technical men have been formed in Brazil and Argentina.

Europe

PROPERTY OF HUNGARY IN THE UNITED STATES

On March 13, 1941, the President signed Executive Order No. 8711, extending all the provisions of Executive Order No. 8389 of April

10, 1940, as amended, to "property in which Hungary or any national thereof has at any time on or since March 13, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect . . ." The text of Executive Order No. 8711 appears in the *Federal Register* of March 15, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 52), page 1443, and the regulations of the Treasury Department, issued March 13, 1941 under authority of this order, appear in the same issue of the *Federal Register*, page 1450.

Cultural Relations

STUDENT GROUP WELCOMED BY VICE PRESIDENT

The Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States, who recently accepted membership on the General Advisory Committee to the Department in the field of cultural relations, welcomed a group of 107 students and professional leaders from the other American republics in the Caucus Room of the Senate Office Building. Senators and Representatives from a dozen States were also on hand to greet the visitors.

Vice President Wallace spoke to the visitors briefly in Spanish and emphasized the need of deeper understanding between the peoples of the American republics "to fortify us against the perils which today menace the world".

The group of students and professional leaders, among whom were representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru, had just completed a special "summer school" session at the University of North Carolina.

MOTION-PICTURE-PROJECTION EQUIPMENT FOR UNITED STATES MISSIONS

The Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics has made available twenty 16 mm. sound-motion-picture projectors for distribution by the Department of State to United States embassies and legations in the other American republics. The projectors are to be used for the showing of cultural and educational films to interested groups. They will be lent for this purpose to schools, clubs, and other organizations.

Various approved films, from different sources, will be transmitted to the missions for use with the projection equipment. Of particular interest will be the 12 reels recently selected by the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics. These films, chosen from among the films produced by various Government agencies, will be sound-tracked with Spanish and Portuguese narrations.

PROFESSOR AND STUDENT EXCHANGES

The announcement that on February 15, 1941 Mexico deposited with the Pan American Union the instrument of ratification of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations signed by the 21 American republics at Buenos Aires December 23, 1936 (Treaty Series 928)* brings to 15 the number of countries which have agreed to carry out the terms of the convention, the provisions of which are administered by the Department of State on behalf of the United States. The convention provides for the annual exchange of two graduate students or teachers and the biennial exchange of professors by the United States and each of the other ratifying republics.

Two graduate students from the United States, John D. Vanderburgh and Charles C. D. Watland, have just been selected by the Chilean Government to study in Chile. Mr. Vanderburgh was born in San Francisco, Calif., and was graduated from Stanford University, where he is at present serving as an assistant in the Department of History. Mr. Watland is an instructor of romance languages at Johns Hopkins University. Born in Albert Lea, Minn., he is a graduate of Swarthmore College and received his A.M. degree from the University of Minnesota. From the list recently submitted by the Costa Rican Government the United States has selected Guillermo Arias and Guillermo Padilla, who will arrive in September to study in this country. Lists of names have also recently been submitted to the United States by the Governments of Brazil and Venezuela from which the Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships is now making its selections. In turn the United States Government has submitted to Paraguay a list of students for selection by the Paraguayan Government.

Already a total of 14 graduate students from Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti,

Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela are studying in the United States under the terms of the convention. Similarly 10 American graduate students have undertaken special courses of study in Chile, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela.

Two professors, Prof. Arthur S. Aiton of the University of Michigan and Prof. Gordon Ireland of the Portia Law School of Boston, Mass., will soon be leaving to fill their new appointments—the former to lecture on history in Costa Rica and the latter to lecture on law in the Dominican Republic. Dr. Aiton is professor of history at the University of Michigan and has also lectured at the Universities of Chicago, California, and Seville, Spain. He is the author of numerous pamphlets and articles, most of them on the history of the other American republics. Dr. Ireland, who has practiced law both in the United States and in Cuba, taught at Harvard Law School and at Louisiana State University Law School before assuming his duties as professor of law at the Portia Law School of Boston. He has written for publication numerous articles on civil, comparative, and international law. Four professors from universities and colleges in the United States have already gone to teach in educational institutions in Chile, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Venezuela.

The following students from the other American republics are now attending universities and colleges in the United States:

Jorge del Canto, from Chile, studying at the University of California in the field of Geography

María M. de González, from Chile, studying at Columbia University in the field of Education

Eugenio Salazar, from Chile, studying at Catholic University in the field of Engineering

Leopoldo Seguel, from Chile, studying at Columbia University in the field of Education

* See the *Bulletin* of March 1, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 88), p. 240.

Fernando Carvajal, from Costa Rica, studying at Cornell University in the field of Agriculture

Oscar R. Battle, from the Dominican Republic, studying at Columbia University in the field of Medicine

Américo A. Martínez, from the Dominican Republic, studying at Columbia University in the field of Engineering

Max Bissainthe, from Haiti, studying at Columbia University in the field of Library Science

William Savain, from Haiti, studying at Columbia University in the field of Medicine

Jules Blanchet, from Haiti, studying at Columbia University in the field of Economics

Rodolfo Abaúnza, from Nicaragua, studying at American University in the field of Political Science

Diego M. Domínguez, from Panama, studying at the University of Chicago in the field of Philosophy

César A. Quintero, from Panama, studying at Georgetown University in the field of International Law

Julio C. Chanú B., from Paraguay, studying at the University of Chicago in the field of Medicine

United States students who have grants to study abroad under the terms of the convention are as follows:

Barbara B. Hadley, from Shelburne Falls, Mass., in Brazil, studying Sociology

Don H. Walther, from Chapel Hill, N. C., in Costa Rica, studying Literature

Charles C. Hauch, from Chicago, Ill., in the Dominican Republic, studying International Relations

Joseph Montllor, from New York, N. Y., in the Dominican Republic, studying History

James S. Triolo, from Alameda, Calif., in Panama, studying History

George W. Luttermoser, from Detroit,

Mich., in Venezuela, studying Agriculture

Edith A. Bronson, from Evanston, Ill., in Costa Rica, studying Literature

Ira E. Chart, from Dorchester, Mass., in Nicaragua, studying Literature

Dorothy Field, from Phillips, Maine, recently completed studies in Political Science in Chile

Esther Mathews, from Denver, Colo., just completed studies in Social Science in Chile

Professors from universities and colleges in the United States who are already in residence abroad lecturing or studying at educational institutions are as follows:

Prof. W. Rex Crawford, of the University of Pennsylvania, lecturing in Chile on Sociology

Prof. Carroll W. Dodge, of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., lecturing in Guatemala on Botany

Prof. John Ashton, of Texas A. & M. College, lecturing in Nicaragua on Agriculture

Prof. Charles C. Griffin, of Vassar College, lecturing in Venezuela on History

The graduate students and teachers are chosen for nomination by a Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships working in connection with the Department of State. The lists of nominations are then submitted through United States missions to the governments of the countries which have ratified the convention for final selection by them.

The expenses involved in the exchange of students and teachers are shared by the participating governments. The nominating government pays the round-trip travel costs together with other incidental expenses. The receiving government pays for tuition, subsidiary expenses, board, and lodging at the institutions in which the visiting students are enrolled.

Exchange professorships are administered by a different method. From the applications re-

ceived a complete list of professors available for exchange services from the outstanding universities, scientific institutions, and technological schools of the country is prepared by the Department of State and communicated to each of the other ratifying governments each alternating year. From this list each of the other countries arranges to select a visiting professor who is then assigned to give lectures in various centers and to conduct regular courses of instruction or pursue special research in some designated institution. It is further expected that these professors will, in other appropriate ways, promote better understanding between the cooperating nations.

All expenses incident to the exchange of professors are met by the sending government. Such expenses include travel to and from the country to which exchange professors are sent, as well as maintenance and local travel costs during the period of residence in the foreign country.

The primary purpose of the exchange program of students, teachers, and professors is to develop a more realistic understanding between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. By emphasizing the essential reciprocity of cultural relations, the exchanges are designed to make available to the people of the American republics a more accurate knowledge of progress in

the fields of the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, law, medicine, pharmacy, journalism, technology, engineering, and other studies.

This official exchange of students and professors is indicative of the interest of the various governments concerned. The provisions of the Buenos Aires convention serve to supplement the efforts of private organizations and institutions in the field of cultural relations.

During the past eight years the number of students in the United States from the other American republics has increased steadily. The most important single agency in this country for the encouragement of student interchange is the Institute of International Education. During the academic year 1933-34, 15 students from the other American republics came to the United States under the auspices of this organization. In 1940-41 this number had increased to 83, all of them studying on fellowships administered by the Institute. In 1933-34 the total number of all students from the other American republics studying in the United States was 675. By 1940-41 this number had increased to approximately 1,400, a very encouraging sign of the ever-increasing interest which exists in promoting cultural relations between the United States and the other American republics.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE-MARKETING AGREEMENT

Brazil

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated February 25, 1941 that the instrument of ratification by Brazil of the Inter-American Coffee-Marketing Agreement, signed

at Washington on November 28, 1940, was deposited with the Union on February 20, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated January 17, 1941.

El Salvador

By a despatch dated January 17, 1941, the American Minister to El Salvador reported that the Salvadoran Government by Executive Decree No. 4 of January 7, 1941 appointed Señor

Roberto Aguilar Trigueros as its delegate to the "Inter-American Coffee Board", established by article IX of the agreement. Article IX reads as follows:

"ARTICLE IX

"The present Agreement shall be under the administration of a Board, which shall be known as the 'Inter-American Coffee Board', and which shall be composed of delegates representing the Governments of the participating countries.

"Each Government shall appoint a delegate to the Board upon approval of the Agreement. In the absence of the delegate of any participating country, his Government shall appoint an alternate who shall act in place of the delegate. Subsequent appointments shall be communicated by the respective Governments to the Chairman of the Board.

"The Board shall elect from among its members a Chairman and a Vice Chairman who shall hold office for such period as it may determine.

"The seat of the Board shall be in Washington, D. C."

Honduras

The American Legation at Tegucigalpa reported by a despatch dated February 27, 1941 that the Honduran Government had approved the Inter-American Coffee-Marketing Agreement signed at Washington on November 28, 1940. Decree No. 69, approving the agreement, was signed on February 11, 1941 and published in *La Gaceta* for February 24, 1941.

PROPERTY

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN CONCERNING THE TENURE AND DISPOSITION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

On March 10, 1941, the Secretary of State exchanged with the British Ambassador and the Minister of Australia ratifications of the Supplementary Convention between the United States and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand, signed May 27, 1936, amending the Convention between the United States and Great Britain for the Tenure

and Disposition of Real and Personal Property, signed March 2, 1899 (Treaty Series 146).

The convention concerning the tenure and disposition of real and personal property between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty signed on March 2, 1899 was open to be made applicable to British colonies or foreign possessions for one year after the exchange of ratifications of the convention, which period was extended for one more year by a supplementary convention signed January 13, 1902 (Treaty Series 402). The period during which notices of adherence might be given in behalf of British colonies and foreign possessions expired on July 28, 1902. The convention was also open to be made applicable to overseas territories of the United States by notice by the United States to the British Government but without expressed limit of time. Within the two-year period the convention was made applicable by the British Government to a large number of overseas colonies and possessions. It has been made applicable by the United States to Hawaii and Puerto Rico. There are still certain overseas colonies and protectorates of the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Australia, and New Zealand, including mandated territories, to which the convention of 1899 has not been made applicable, and it has not been made applicable to any overseas territories of the United States except Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

This supplementary convention will amend the convention signed on March 2, 1899, so as to open it without limit of time for adherence in respect of any colony or protectorate of His Britannic Majesty and of any territory administered under the authority of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, or New Zealand, including any mandated territory, to which that convention has not been made applicable. The convention will confirm the right which the United States now has under the convention of 1899 to extend the provisions of that convention to any overseas territories of the United States by notice to Great Britain. It does not have the effect of applying the convention immediately to any additional territory of any party.

The principal provisions of the convention of March 2, 1899, are as follows:

(1) Where a citizen or subject of either country would become heir or devisee to real property in the other country, except for being disqualified by his alienage, he may sell the property and withdraw the proceeds, and the taxes, probate, and other charges in such cases shall not exceed those applicable to citizens or subjects.

(2) The citizens or subjects of either country in the territory of the other country shall have full power to dispose of their personal property by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their successors shall take possession without paying duties in excess of those required of citizens or subjects.

(3) Upon the death of a citizen of either country in the other country without known heirs or testamentary executors the local authorities shall inform the consular officer of the decedent's country, and the consular officer shall have the right to appear personally on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors in proceedings relating to the estate until they are otherwise represented.

The Senate of the United States gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the supplementary convention on June 13, 1938, and the President ratified it on July 5, 1938. Recommendations of ratification were made by the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, and Australia, and instruments of ratification were executed by the King on their behalf on August 2, 1938, December 18, 1939, and September 2, 1940, respectively. The supplementary convention entered into force upon the exchange of ratifications.

PROMOTION OF PEACE

TREATY WITH THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMENDING THE TREATY FOR THE ADVANCE-
MENT OF PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN,
SIGNED SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

On March 11, 1941, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Minister of the Union

of South Africa, Mr. Ralph William Close, exchanged ratifications of a treaty between the United States and the Union of South Africa, signed by them on April 2, 1940, amending in their application to the Union of South Africa the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Washington September 15, 1914 (Treaty Series 602). The Senate of the United States gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the treaty on November 26, 1940, and the President ratified it on December 20, 1940. After ratification had been recommended by the Government of the Union of South Africa, the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, ratified the treaty in respect of the Union of South Africa.

The treaty of 1914 between the United States and Great Britain provided for the establishment of an international commission of five members, the duties of which were to make investigations and reports to the Governments with reference to disputes arising between the United States and Great Britain (meaning any part of the British Empire). One member of the commission was chosen from its own citizens by the Government of the United States and one member from its own citizens by the Government of Great Britain; one member was chosen by each Government from some third country; and a fifth member was chosen by agreement between the two Governments from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen. The treaty also provides that in the event the interests affected by any dispute about to be investigated should be mainly interests of one of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire the dominion concerned might furnish a list of persons from which a member of the commission would be appointed to serve in place of the British national member.

The amendatory treaty with the Union of South Africa provides for the establishment of a separate commission between the United

States and the Union of South Africa instead of a commission established in the way provided under the treaty of 1914 in cases in which the interests involved might be mainly interests of the Union of South Africa. The commission will consist of five members, the same number as the commission established under the treaty of 1914 with Great Britain. One national and one non-national member will be appointed by the United States, and one national and one non-national member will be appointed by the Union of South Africa. The fifth member will be chosen by agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Union of South Africa from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen.

The substantive provisions of the treaty of 1914 between the United States and Great Britain as to the type of disputes to be submitted to the commission and other matters are made an integral part of the treaty between the United States and the Union of South Africa for observance and fulfillment between the two countries. The relations between the United States and the United Kingdom under the treaty of 1914 and the constitution of the commission to investigate and report on disputes that might arise between them are not affected by the amendatory treaty.

Amendatory treaties similar to the one between the United States and the Union of South Africa were signed with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand on September 6, 1940.⁷ They have been ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but ratifications have not yet been exchanged.

CLAIMS

CONVENTION WITH CANADA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TRAIL SMELTER ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

On March 11, 1941, the Trail Smelter Arbitral Tribunal, United States and Canada, constituted

⁷ See the *Bulletin* of September 7, 1940 (vol. III, no. 63), pp. 207-208.

under the convention signed at Ottawa on April 15, 1935 (Treaty Series 893) reported to the two Governments its final decision in relation to difficulties arising through complaints of damage in northern Stevens County, Washington, by fumes discharged from the smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, British Columbia.

By the convention the Government of Canada agreed to pay the United States the sum of \$350,000 in settlement of claims for damages sustained prior to January 1, 1932. It was also stipulated in the convention that the question whether additional damages were caused in the State of Washington subsequent to January 1, 1932, and also the matter of the indemnity, if any, which should be paid therefor, should be determined by the Tribunal established in pursuance of the convention. On April 16, 1938 the Tribunal reported to the two Governments its finding that an indemnity of \$78,000 should be paid for damages sustained between January 1, 1932 and October 1, 1937.⁸ That sum, and also the sum of \$350,000 paid to the United States by the Government of Canada was distributed to the individual property owners in Stevens County who had sustained damages.

In the final decision reported on March 11, 1941 the Tribunal reached the conclusion that the record failed to establish "that any fumigation between October 1, 1937 and October 1, 1940, has caused injury to crops, trees or otherwise."

In pursuance of a provision in the convention authorizing the Tribunal to decide whether the smelter should be required to refrain from causing damages in the State of Washington in the future, the Tribunal stated in its final decision that

"... So long as the present conditions in the Columbia River Valley prevail, the Trail Smelter shall be required to refrain from causing any damage through fumes in the State of Washington; the damage herein referred to and its extent being such as would be re-

⁸ See *Press Releases* of April 23, 1938 (vol. XVIII, no. 447), pp. 494-496.

coverable under the decisions of the Courts of the United States in suits between private individuals. . . ."

With reference to the question in relation to what measures or regime, if any, should be adopted or maintained by the smelter, the Tribunal stated

" . . . since the Tribunal has, in its previous decision, found that damage caused by the Trail Smelter has occurred in the State of Washington since January 1, 1932 and since the Tribunal is of opinion that damage may occur in the future unless the operations of the Smelter shall be subject to some control, in order to avoid damage occurring, the Tribunal now decides that a regime or measure of control shall be applied to the operations of the Smelter and shall remain in full force unless and until modified in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth . . ."

It was further stated that "in order to prevent the occurrence of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere in amounts, both as to concentration, duration and frequency, capable of causing damage in the State of Washington, the operation of the Smelter and the maximum emission of sulphur dioxide from its stacks shall be regulated" as provided in the regime established by the Tribunal, which regime, it is stated, will, in the opinion of the Tribunal, "probably result in preventing any damage of a material nature occurring in the State of Washington in the future."

The prescribed regime provides for the operation of the smelter and limitations on the maximum emission of sulphur dioxide on the basis of numerous factors, including *inter alia*, wind direction, wind velocity, wind turbulence, atmospheric temperature, barometric pressure, precipitation, etc.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press March 15]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 1, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

John G. Erhardt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., First Secretary of Embassy and Consul General at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Joseph W. Ballantine, of Amherst, Mass., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Peiping, China.

Carol H. Foster, of Annapolis, Md., Consul General at São Paulo, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul General at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

Raymond E. Cox, of New York, N. Y., has been assigned as Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand.

Thomas McEnelly, of New York, N. Y., Consul at Palermo, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Walton C. Ferris, of Milwaukee, Wis., Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Howard F. Withey, of Reed City, Mich., Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Trieste, Italy.

Ralph A. Boernstein, of Washington, D. C., Consul at Leghorn, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., of New London, Conn., Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, has been assigned as Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

J. Wesley Jones, of Sioux City, Iowa, Consul at Rome, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

C. Grant Isaacs, of Tennessee, Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

John Peabody Palmer, of Seattle, Wash., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Walter W. Orebaugh, of Wichita, Kans., Vice Consul at Trieste, Italy, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Nice, France.

Frederick J. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

Elim O'Shaughnessy, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Natal, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Bolard More, of Delaware, Ohio, Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Zürich, Switzerland.

Milton K. Wells, of Bristow, Okla., Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

John Ordway, of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, has been assigned as Vice Consul at London, England.

Francis C. Jordan, of Greensboro, N. C., Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., of Carlinville, Ill., Vice Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Harold Sims, of Tennessee, Vice Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, has been appointed Vice Consul at Natal, Brazil.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order No. 931, signed by the Secretary of State March 14, 1941, Edgar P. Allen, Leonard H. Price, and Hallett Johnson, a Foreign Service officer of class II, on detail in the Department, were designated Assistant Chiefs of the Division of Controls, effective March 14.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Reserve of Australian Wool: Agreement Between the United States of America and Great Britain—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed December 9, 1940; effective December 9, 1940. Executive Agreement Series 195. Publication 1563. 6 pp. 5¢.

The Need of a Sound Commercial Policy: Address by Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, before the Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Fla., October 16, 1940. Commercial Policy Series 65. Publication 1569. 8 pp. 5¢.

The Political and Economic Solidarity of the Americas: Address by Laurence Duggan, Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State, before the Foreign Policy Association, New York, N. Y., November 2, 1940. Commercial Policy Series 66. Publication 1570. 17 pp. 5¢.

Agriculture and International-Trade Relationships: Address by Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, before the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, Jackson, Miss., November 14, 1940. Commercial Policy Series 67. Publication 1571. 7 pp. 5¢.

Some Aspects and Implications of American Foreign Policy in the Present World Situation: Address by Lynn R. Edminster, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State before the Eastern Oregon Wheat League, Pendleton, Oreg., December 6, 1940. Commercial Policy Series 68. Publication 1572. 16 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, March 1941. Publication 1573. ii, 97 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Legislation

An Act Further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1941. (Public Law 11, 77th Cong., 1st sess. [H. R. 1776].) 3 pp. 5¢.

Report and Draft of Proposed Legislation To Amend the Act for Grading and Classification of Clerks in

the Foreign Service; Message From the President of the United States Transmitting Report From the Secretary of State and Accompanying Draft of Proposed Legislation To Amend Section 26 (D) of the Act Entitled "An Act for the Grading and Classification of Clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and Providing Compensation Therefor," Approved February 23, 1931, As Amended. (H. Doc. 138, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 4 pp. 5¢.

Disposition of records by the Department of State. (H. Rept. 104, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

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